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Indeed, one Chicago clergyman said: How do you think we poor feel when we know that men who drive Cadillacs, eat 8-inch steaks, and sip champagne at luncheon meetings, discuss our future while we are pushed off the highways of self-help and told to keep our hats in hand.

When a Governor sees that a project is designed for political exploitation of the poor, should he not have the full authority and power to stop such outrageous activities?

Another case in which the Governor would be permitted to have the power of disapproval would be where a particular project is so drawn as to ignore or deny the rights of poor people to adequate participation in its planning and administration, or where the plan is so drawn as to ignore or deny the rights of poor people to effective representation on the governing or policy advisory boards of community action agencies.

We have seen case after case where political hacks from wealthy suburbs sit on the governing boards of community action agencies while able poor folks who know the people and problems of a given area are silenced and kicked out of the decisionmaking process.

When we have a farm program, we consult the farmers. When we have a housing program, we seek out those who know something about housing. How then, in Heaven's name, can we have projects and programs that will effectively aid poor people without giving any voice to those who were born in poverty, who have lived in poverty, and who want to escape from poverty.

Mr. President, my amendment would also permit a Governor to veto a project which would permit a person convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude to become or remain an officer or an employee of an agency conducting a community action program if such person would have an unwholesome influence on the poor people to be served by the agency.

One Governor brought to my attention an antipoverty program headed by a man who had been engaged for a long time in all kinds of shady operations, in collecting or extorting money from various groups. In fact, this racketeer had collected fees from hundreds of war veterans under the phony guise that he could be of assistance to them.

How is the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington to know about shady individuals such as this? Do we want men such as the one I have just mentioned, who have a record of cheating veterans or poor people, to run the antipoverty programs? Or do we want a Governor to be able to nail a known thief in his tracks and require that he be ousted before project approval is given?

In his minority views, cosigned by Senators FANNIN and MURPHY, the distinguished junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK] points out that in Arizona a man was hired to serve in a community action program. Among his qualifications were two convictions for grave offenses. These were not old crimes but recent ones. In 1960 the individual was jailed for violation of elec-

tion laws, and in 1964 he was imprisoned for falsifying documents.

My limited veto amendment would permit a Governor to disapprove a plan if an exconvict heads up or works for an agency conducting a community action program, if he feels that the exconvict would have an unwholesome influence on the project.

Moreover, my amendment would allow a Governor to disapprove a plan which, if carried out, would cause great social unrest and serious disturbances of the peace.

Nothing can ruin a program quicker than public dissatisfaction. And if a project tends to divide rather than unite people, or if it is calculated to divert aid away from those for whom aid was intended, then certainly we are going to have great social unrest and serious disturbances of the peace.

We cannot raise the hopes of poor people—lead them to believe they are on their way out of a rut into a new life—and then present them with a project that they know is a hoax from start to finish.

Such a project will only result in upheaval and strife among our people, and a Governor should have the right to strike at trouble before trouble begins.

In summary, Mr. President, my amendment would not permit a Governor to veto a title I or title II project for trifling or petty considerations. But it would allow him to stop projects which would promote and permit abuses of the antipoverty program.

The amendment would give the Governor of a State the power to veto a plan only if the plan would:

First. Provide for or permit the payment of excessive salaries greater in amount than the annual salary of the highest State welfare official, thereby denying a proper proportion of aid to the poor;

Second. Permit political exploitation of the poor;

Third. Ignore or deny the rights of poor people to adequate participation in the planning and administration of projects;

Fourth. Ignore or deny the rights of poor people to effective representation on the governing or policy advisory boards of community action agencies;

Fifth. Permit a person convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude to become or remain an officer or employee of an agency conducting a community action program if such person would have an unwholesome influence on the poor people to be served by such agency;

Sixth. If executed, create great social unrest and serious disturbances of the peace.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PELL in the chair). The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized. How much time does he yield himself?

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the six

provisions listed by the distinguished Senator from Vermont as grounds for a Governor's veto of any plan, contract, or agreement, would cover every conceivable circumstance. Since the Governor would be the one to make the decision, he could decide in any case that a plan would create social unrest or a serious disturbance of the peace. I believe that perhaps it would be better to shorten the amendment and provide that the Governor could, at his whim, decide whether to veto a plan. That would accomplish the same purpose. It would allow the Governor to veto any plan that he saw fit to veto, for any reason that occurred to him, particularly since item No. 6 would leave it in his discretion to make a decision as to whether social unrest would be created as a consequence of the proposed action. There would be no appeal from that action.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, I point out that this amendment would merely establish certain criteria which the Governor would have to follow. The Governor of any State would be conscious of the problems within that State. He would be concerned with the problems and interests of the voters and constituents of that State.

I am sure that the Governor would not take any advantage of the authority granted under this limited veto approach.

I believe that this is something that is desperately needed. We have seen many examples in the administration of the program in which politics has raised its ugly head. The poor have been ignored in some cases, and many other things have happened which could not be justified.

It is only in the hope that we can prevent these things from happening in the future that we attempt to place the responsibility in the hands of the Governor. However, by the same token, the Governor must be guided by these criteria. No Governor would take action contrary to the general interests of the State over which he is presiding.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, under title VI the Governor might require that any agreement, plan, or contract be amended to comply precisely with whatever his wish might be. If such amendment were not made, the Governor would be able to say that such plan, contract, or agreement would create social unrest and that he would therefore veto it.

I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time if the Senator from Vermont is.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, I am not prepared to yield back the remainder of my time. I shall perhaps suggest a live quorum at this time.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask that I be permitted to speak for 3 minutes.

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Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Kentucky.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky is recognized for 3 minutes.

SPECIAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES SERVING IN COMBAT ZONES

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the third reading of S. 2127 and the vote by which the bill was passed, and proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2127) to amend title 38, United States Code, in order to provide special indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to reconsider the bill.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment. I have cleared this matter with both the author of the bill, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], and with the Senator in charge of the bill, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to add a new paragraph.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with, but that it be printed in the RECORD. I shall explain the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, is as follows:

At the end of the bill add a new paragraph, as follows:

"(6) Section 3107 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(d) If the surviving spouse of a deceased person covered by indemnity insurance has remarried, or if any of such person's children are not in the custody of a surviving spouse, all or any part of the indemnity insurance otherwise payable to such spouse may be apportioned on behalf of surviving children or parents as may be prescribed by the Administrator."

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, this is an amendment to the bill that was passed on the call of the calendar yesterday. It deals with indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces killed in combat zones, specifically Vietnam at the present time.

Under the present law, any pension, compensation, or indemnity payment can be divided between a widow and the children, or in any way that the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration chooses to divide it.

A young man who was married and had 2 small children was killed in Viet-

nam at the present time.

legally separated from his wife, but she had the children. He had made her the beneficiary of anything that would accrue to his estate as a result of his death. Subsequently, she had remarried. The children are now with the grandparents, the mother and father of the boy who was killed. The boy's father is a retired lieutenant colonel in the Air Force. The grandparents are raising the children.

The issue is how to divide the \$10,000. Under all existing laws, the money could be divided as the Administrator wished to divide it or as he considers proper and just. However, under the bill that was passed yesterday, it would be mandatory that the money go to the widow who has remarried and has adequate support, but who is not supporting her own children. The children are in the hands of the grandparents.

This amendment would permit the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, if, in his judgment, he thinks it is right, to divide the amount in such manner as he considers is just.

I have discussed this amendment with the author of the bill, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], and with the Senator in charge of the bill, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG]. They have both agreed to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill was passed, as follows:

S. 2127

An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, in order to provide special indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 19 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 789. Special indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones

"(a) Any person on active duty with the Armed Forces in a combat zone shall, as provided in this section, be automatically insured by the United States, without cost to such person, against death in the principal amount of \$10,000. Such person shall be insured during the time that he serves in a combat zone, and shall be deemed to have been serving in a combat zone at the time of his death if he dies outside of a combat zone and (1) his death is determined by the Administrator to have been the direct result of an injury or disease incurred while serving in a combat zone, and (2) the injury or disease from which such person died was incurred not more than two years prior to death.

"(b) Upon certification by the Secretary of the military department concerned of the

under this section, the Administrator shall cause the indemnity to be paid as provided in subsection (c) only to the surviving spouse, child or children (including a step-child, adopted child, or an illegitimate child if the latter was designated as beneficiary by the insured), parent (including a stepparent, parent by adoption, or person who stood in loco parentis to the insured at any time prior to entry into the active service for a period of not less than one year), brother, or sister of the insured, including those of the half-blood and those through adoption. The insured shall have the right to designate the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the indemnity within the classes herein provided; to designate the proportion of the principal amount to be paid to each; and to change the beneficiary or beneficiaries without the consent thereto but only within the classes herein provided. If the designated beneficiary or beneficiaries do not survive the insured, or if none has been designated, the Administrator shall make payment of the indemnity to the first eligible class of beneficiaries according to the order set forth above, and in equal shares if the class is composed of more than one person. Unless designated otherwise by the insured, the term 'parent' shall include only the mother and father who last bore that relationship to the insured. Any installments of an indemnity not paid to a beneficiary during such beneficiary's lifetime shall be paid to the named contingent beneficiary, if any; otherwise, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries within the permitted class next entitled to priority, but no payment shall be made to the estate of any deceased person.

"(c) The indemnity shall be payable in equal monthly installments of one hundred and twenty in number with interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per centum per annum.

"(d) In the event any person was covered at the time of his death by automatic indemnity under this section and was also insured against such death under a contract of national service life insurance or United States Government life insurance, the indemnity authorized to be paid hereunder shall be a principal amount equal to the difference between the amount of insurance in force at the time of death and \$10,000.

"(e) The Administrator is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this section, as are necessary or appropriate to carry out its purposes.

"(f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section for the payment of liabilities under this section.

"(g) Any person guilty of mutiny, treason, spying, or desertion shall forfeit all rights to an indemnity under this section, but restoration to active duty after commission of any such offense shall restore all rights under this section. No indemnity shall be payable for death inflicted as a lawful punishment for crime or for military or naval offense, except when inflicted by an enemy, as defined by the President.

"(h) As used in this section the term 'combat zone' means any area outside the United States determined by the President to be an area in which units of the Armed Forces of the United States have engaged in combat operations on or after January 1, 1962, and before such date as may be determined by Presidential proclamation."

(h) The analysis of subchapter III of chapter 19 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"789. Special indemnity insurance for members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones."

Sec. 2. Title 38, United States Code, is further amended as follows:

(1) Section 417(a) is amended--

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(A) By deleting therefrom the words "under section 724 of this title" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in effect on January 1, 1959, and continued in effect under section 724(a) of this title".

(B) By adding at the end thereof the following: "The prohibition against the payment of dependency and indemnity compensation contained in this subsection shall not apply to insureds who on or after the effective date of this amendment die while on active duty in a combat zone as defined in section 789 of this title, or within 120 days after duty in such zone, or (1) whose death is determined by the Administrator to have been the direct result of an injury or disease incurred while serving in a combat zone, and (2) the injury or disease from which such person died was incurred not more than two years prior to death."

(2) Delete from the last sentence of subsection (c) of section 704 the words "or section 725" each time they appear and insert in lieu thereof the words "section 725, or section 726".

(3) Subsection (b) of section 724 is repealed and the following new subsections are added to section 724:

"(b) After the date of enactment of this subsection any person who is on active duty with the Armed Forces in a combat zone, as defined in section 789 of this title, for a continuous period of 30 days or more and any person hereafter ordered to such duty under orders for 80 days or more in such a combat zone, who is insured under National Service Life Insurance or United States Government Life Insurance shall be entitled, upon written application, to a waiver (with the right to a refund after termination of such duty) of all premiums paid on term insurance and that portion of any permanent insurance premiums paid representing the cost of the pure insurance risk, as determined by the Administrator. All premiums due during the period the waiver is in effect must be timely paid to maintain the insurance in force. Such waiver shall apply to premiums becoming due after the first day of the first calendar month following the date of enactment of this subsection, or the first day of the first calendar month following entry on active duty with the Armed Forces in such a combat zone, whichever is the later date, and during the remainder of such continuous active duty in a combat zone for 120 days thereafter; however, no premium becoming due prior to the date of application for waiver under this subsection shall be waived or refunded. Any premium waiver granted under this subsection on a participating contract of insurance shall render such insurance nonparticipating during the period such premium waiver is in effect. Upon certification of the period of combat zone duty by the Secretary of the military department concerned, and upon application by the insured, or in death cases by the beneficiary of his insurance, the Administrator shall refund to the insured or to the beneficiary the amount of premiums waived under this subsection. Premiums on term insurance waived under this subsection shall be refunded with interest as determined by the Administrator.

"(c) Whenever benefits become payable because of the maturity of such insurance while under the premium waiver provided by this section, liability for the payment of such benefits shall be borne by the United States in an amount which, when added to any reserve of the policy at the time of maturity, will equal the then value of such benefits under such policy. Where life contingencies are involved in the calculation of the value of such benefits, the calculation of such liability or liabilities shall be based upon such mortality table or tables as the Administrator may prescribe with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum as to

National Service Life Insurance which was participating before waiver was granted, and 3 1/2 per centum per annum as to United States Government Life Insurance. The Administrator shall transfer from time to time from the National Service Life Insurance appropriation to the National Service Life Insurance Fund and from the Military and Naval Insurance appropriation to the United States Government Life Insurance Fund such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

(4) Subchapter I of chapter 19, of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 726. Post-service insurance for persons serving in combat zones

"(a) Any person entitled to indemnity protection under section 789 of this title who is ordered to active duty with the Armed Forces in a combat zone as defined in such section for a period of 30 days or more, or who served in such zone for 30 days or more, shall, upon application in writing made within 120 days after separation from active duty and payment of premiums as hereinafter provided, and without medical examination, be granted insurance. The insurance granted under this section shall be issued upon the same terms and conditions as are contained in standard policies of National Service Life Insurance except (1) term insurance may not be renewed on the term plan after the insured's 50th birthday; (2) the premium rates for term or permanent plan insurance shall be based on the 1958 Commissioners Standard Ordinary Mortality Table; (3) all cash, loan, extended and paid-up insurance values shall be based on the 1958 Commissioners Standard Ordinary Mortality Table; (4) all settlements on policies involving annuities shall be calculated on the basis of the Annuity Table for 1949; (5) all calculations in connection with insurance issued under this subsection shall be based on interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per centum per annum; (6) the insurance shall include such other changes in terms and conditions as the Administrator determines to be reasonable and practicable; (7) the insurance and any total disability income provisions attached thereto shall be on a nonparticipating basis and all premiums and other collections therefor shall be credited to a revolving fund established in the Treasury of the United States and the payments on such insurance and total disability provision shall be made directly from such fund. Appropriations to such fund are hereby authorized.

"(b) The Administrator is authorized to set aside out of the revolving fund established under subsection (a) of this section such reserve amounts as may be required under accepted actuarial principles to meet all liabilities on insurance issued thereunder and any total disability income provision attached thereto. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to invest in and to sell and retire special interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the account of the revolving fund. Such obligations issued for this purpose shall have maturities fixed with due regard for the needs of the fund and shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average market yield (computed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of market quotations as of the end of the calendar month next preceding the date of issue) on all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part of the public debt which are not due or callable until after the expiration of four years from the end of such calendar month; except that where such average market yield is not a multiple of one-eighth of 1 per centum, the rate of interest of such obligation shall be the multiple of one-eighth of 1 per centum nearest such market yield."

(5) The analysis of subchapter I of chap-

ter 19 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"726. Post service insurance for persons serving in combat zones"

(6) Section 3107 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(d) If the surviving spouse of a deceased person covered by indemnity insurance has remarried, or if any of such person's children are not in the custody of a surviving spouse, all or any part of the indemnity insurance otherwise payable to such spouse may be apportioned on behalf of surviving children or parents as may be prescribed by the Administrator."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1196) for the relief of Wright G. James, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7750) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5519) to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize language training to be given to a dependent of a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps under certain circumstances.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5768) to extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarn of silk; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MILLS, Mr. KING of California, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. KEOGH, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. UTT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7969) to correct certain errors in the Tariff Schedules of the United States; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MILLS, Mr. KING of California, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. KEOGH, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. UTT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 1319) for the relief of Joseph Durante, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

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HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 1319) for the relief of Joseph Durante, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1965

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8283) to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, and it will be a live quorum. I hope the attaches of the Senate will notify Senators on the respective sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do Senators yield back their time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. No.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

[No. 226 Leg.]

Aiken	Harris	Moss
Allott	Hart	Mundt
Anderson	Hartke	Murphy
Bartlett	Hayden	Muskie
Bass	Hickenlooper	Nelson
Bayh	Hill	Neuberger
Bennett	Holland	Pastore
Bible	Hruska	Pearson
Boggs	Inouye	Pell
Brewster	Jackson	Proutry
Burdick	Javits	Proxmire
Byrd, Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, Idaho	Ribicoff
Cannon	Kennedy, Mass.	Robertson
Carlson	Kennedy, N.Y.	Russell, S.C.
Case	Kuchel	Russell, Ga.
Church	Leusche	Saitonstall
Cooper	Long, Mo.	Scott
Cotton	Long, La.	Simpson
Dirksen	Magnuson	Smith
Dodd	Mansfield	Stennis
Dominick	McClellan	Symington
Douglas	McGovern	Tammadge
Eastland	McIntyre	Thurmond
Ellender	Metcalf	Tower
Ervin	Miller	Tydings
Fannin	Mondale	Williams, N.J.
Fong	Montoney	Williams, Del.
Fulbright	Montoya	Yarborough
Gore	Morse	Young, N. Dak.
Gruening	Morton	Young, Ohio

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] is necessarily absent because of death in the family.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, inasmuch as few Senators were able to be in the Chamber during the explanation of my amendment, I should like to go over it again briefly, and for that purpose yield myself 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, the amendment grants to a Governor a limited veto. The Governor could disapprove a plan if such plan would—and I should like to emphasize this point—provide for or permit the payment of excessive salaries greater in amount than the annual salary of the highest State welfare official, thereby denying a proper proportion of aid to the poor.

I wonder how many Senators can conscientiously object to that proposal.

Second, it would outlaw political exploitation of the poor. Can any Senator, in good conscience, oppose that provision?

Third, it prevents antipoverty officials from ignoring or denying the right of poor people to adequate participation in planning and administering antipoverty projects. We have heard a great deal of discussion along that line, and it seems to me that in good conscience every Senator should support that part of the criteria.

Fourth, a Governor can veto a plan when it will ignore or deny the rights of the poor people to effective representation on the governing or policy advisory boards of community action agencies.

Fifth, a person convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude cannot contrive to be an officer or employee of an agency conducting a community action program if the Governor finds that such person would have an unwholesome influence on the poor people to be served by such program.

Sixth, the Governor would have the right to change a plan if, in his judgment, its execution would create social unrest and serious disturbances of the peace.

Mr. President, I should like to quote from "Conversations with Saul Alinsky, Part II," published in Harper's magazine for July 1965:

EXCERPTS FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH
SAUL ALINSKY, PART II

The most important lesson is that people don't get opportunity or freedom or equality or dignity as a gift or an act of charity. They only get these things in the act of taking them through their own efforts. Nearly every American city still needs to learn the same thing.

That's why the poverty program is turning into a prize piece of political pornography. It's a huge political pork barrel, and a feeding trough for the welfare industry, surrounded by sanctimonious, hypocritical, phony, moralistic hogwash. For instance, in Chicago one of our top poverty officials is dragging down \$22,500 and before that he was making 14 grand. That's what I call really helping the poor. Directors of the baby city halls which are called Urban Progress Centers are getting about \$12,400. Before that they were averaging between \$8,000 and \$9,000. A police detective who was making \$7,000 is now a Credit Education Consultant (you figure out what that means) and he is getting \$10,000. People like that really know right down to the guts of their billfold what Johnson means by the Great Society. Across the country, city halls have their committees on economic opportunity to identify what they call positive and negative programs and leaders. Positive means you do whatever city hall tells you to do and negative means you are so subversive that you think for yourself.

Mr. Alinsky is certainly not a right-winger by any stretch of the imagination. He describes himself as a radical, a radical who is dedicated to help the poor.

I should like to quote from this morning's Washington Post:

In a telegram to Senator GEORGE MURPHY, Republican, of California, Yorty spoke of "a reckless effort to incite the poor for political purposes," adding that the funds held up by Washington "are our tax funds."

Meanwhile, the New York Herald Tribune News Service reported that Yorty wired President Johnson on May 24 and asked: "Does OEO really want to fight poverty or fight your friends?"

Yorty told the President, according to the report, that Los Angeles regional director for the Office of Economic Opportunity issued directives which he described as "confusing, changing, and chameleonic."

Shriver, at a Washington news conference, said he considered it "unfortunate that a few local officials in Los Angeles" were impeding the development of an antipoverty community action program for the city.

The people who are being helped under this program to a great degree are those who are administering the program. It seems to me that no Senator wishes to perpetuate this type of thing.

Therefore I hope very much that the Governors will be given a limited veto power. If the Governor of California had been aware of the situation in Los Angeles, perhaps the problem might never have arisen. No one can be sure about that, of course. But under the existing law he could have exercised sufficient influence to make sure that the Los Angeles program would be effective and would be highly valuable to the poor people of that city, for whom the program was designed. It seems to me that this is a reasonable and honest approach.

We could cite example after example in which great latitude has been taken by some of the people administering the program. It seems to me that in establishing these criteria we are in a position to say to a Governor, "It is your responsibility to see that these programs will be carried out effectively and primarily in the interest of the poor, and that the poor people will have representation on policy advisory boards."

The amendment is worthy of our serious consideration. I hope very much that the Senate will approve it.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROUTY. I yield.

Mr. MURPHY. With regard to the remarks of the Senator from Vermont about Los Angeles, and to expand on the remarks made by the Senator, the mayor of Los Angeles and the members of the supervisory board of Los Angeles, and members of the assembly who had been working to put into operation a poverty program all agreed in my presence, a of last Monday, that there had been continuing change of criteria on the pa of the head of the office in Washington Sargent Shriver, and that for a per of 2 months they had begged him to them know what the guidelines wot be. They had been continually chang after 2 months, they were able to f